

DETAILED ACTION

1. The finality of the action mailed August 6, 2007, is withdrawn because the affidavit filed on May 23, 2007 under CFR 1.131 has not been considered at the time of the last Final Action. However, the last Final Action is replace with a new Final Action which included the affidavit filed on May 23, 2007 under CFR 1.131 has been considered

Response for Declaration

2. Applicant's argument filed 5/23/07 and 9/18/07 has been considered are not persuasive.

The affidavit filed on May 23, 2007 under CFR 1.131 has been considered but is ineffective to overcome the Ambrogio et al. reference (U.S. 2003/0179902).

The evidence submitted is insufficient to establish a conception of the invention prior to the effective date of the Ambrogio reference. While conception is the mental part of the inventive act, it must be capable of proof, such as by demonstrative evidence or by a complete disclosure to another. Conception is more than a vague idea of how to solve a problem. The requisite means themselves and their interaction must also be comprehended. See *Mergenthaler v. scudder*, 1897 C.D. 724, 81 O.G. 1417 (D.C. Cir. 1897).

The evidence submitted is insufficient to establish a conception of invention prior to the effective date of the Ambrogio reference. None of the document or EXHIBIT specifically discloses the date.

The evidence submitted is insufficient to establish diligence from a date prior to the date of reduction to practice of the Ambrogio reference to either a constructive reduction to practice or an actual reduction to practice. Applicants have not shown diligence. There is over a year between alleged conception and constructive reduction to practice.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

3. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

4. Claims 1-37, 40-43, 45-47 and 49-59 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Ambrogio et al. (US 2003/0179902).

Regarding claims 1-37, 40-43, 45-47 and 49-59 Ambrogio discloses,

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1. An apparatus, comprising: a receiver operative to receive an object identifier [0019]; a code generator to generate a code ([0013], [0018]); a database operative to associate the code with the object identifier ([0017], [0022]); and a transmitter operative to transmit the code [Fig. 1; [0013]).

2. An apparatus according to claim 1, wherein the receiver is operative to receive information about the object (element 16); and the database is operative to associate the information with the object identifier ([0013], 0017]).

3. An apparatus according to claim 1, wherein the code generator includes a random number generator [0016].

4. An apparatus according to claim 1, wherein the code generator is operative to generate base-35 codes ([0016]-[0017], i.e., an alphanumeric code).

5. An apparatus according to claim 1, wherein the code generator is operative to generate alphanumeric codes [0017].

6. An apparatus according to claim 1, further comprising a verifier operative to verify that a request to generate the code comes from a manufacturer of an object identified by the object identifier [0014].

7. An apparatus according to claim 1, further comprising a code comparator to compare the code with a second code in the database [0021].
8. An apparatus according to claim 1, further comprising a computer including the receiver (Fig. 1), the code generator (Abstract), the database (12), and the transmitter (Fig. 1, element A & B).
9. An apparatus, comprising: a database including at least a first code associated with a first object identifier and a first information about an object identified by the object identifier (Fig. 1; Abstract, [0013]); a receiver operative to receive an inquiry about a second code (Fig. 1); a code comparator to compare the second code with the first code ([0021]; and a transmitter operative to transmit the first information associated with the first object identifier if the second code matches the first code [0012].
10. An apparatus according to claim 9, wherein: the apparatus further comprises a notice indicating that the second code is not valid [0021]; and the trans mitter is operative to transmit the notice if the second code does not match the first code [0021].
11. An apparatus according to claim 9, wherein the database is operative to associate the inquiry with the first object identifier if the second code matches the first code [0022].

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12. An apparatus according to claim 9, wherein: the receiver is operative to receive additional information [0022]; and the database is operative to associate the additional information with the first object identifier if the second code matches the first code [0022].

13. A system, comprising: a receiver operative to receive from a requester (Fig. 1): a request for a code for an object identified by an object identifier and an information about the object (abstract); a code generator to generate the code [0018]; a database operative to associate the code with the object identifier and to associate the information with the object identifier [0017]; a verifier operative to verify that the requester is a manufacturer of the object [0014]; a code comparator to compare the code with a second code in the database; a transmitter operative to transmit the code to the requester [0021]; means for placing the code on the an object identified by the object identifier [0018]; means for searching the database for the code responsive to an inquiry about the code from an inquirer, the inquiry received by the receiver ([0020]-[0022]; and means for retrieving the information associated with the object identifier from the database, the information transmitted by the transmitter to the inquirer (Fig. 1).

14. A computer-implemented method for using a code, comprising: receiving a request for a code (00, the request including an object identifier [0013]; generating the code [0008]; adding the object identifier to a database [0013]; associating the code with the object identifier in the database [0013]; and responding to the request with the code

[0013].

15. A method according to claim 14, wherein generating the code includes determining whether the code is already associated with a second object identifier in the database ([0021]-[0022]).

16. A method according to claim 15, wherein generating the code further includes generating a second code if the code is already associated with the second object identifier in the database [0020].

17. A method according to claim 14, wherein generating the code includes randomly generating the code [0016].

18. A method according to claim 17, wherein generating the code includes using a random number generator to randomly generate the code [0016].

19. A method according to claim 14, wherein generating the code includes generating an alphanumeric code [0016].

20. A method according to claim 14, wherein generating the code includes generating an base-35 code ([0016]-[0017], i.e., an alphanumeric code).

21. A method according to claim 14, wherein: receiving a request includes receiving a manufacturer identifier [0020]; and associating the code with the object identifier includes associating the manufacturer identifier with the object identifier [0020].
22. A method according to claim 14, further comprising verifying that a manufacturer of an object identified by the object identifier made the request [0021].
23. A method according to claim 22, wherein verifying that a manufacturer of an object identified by the object identifier made the request includes requesting the manufacturer to verify that it made the request ([0020]-[0022]).
24. A method according to claim 22, wherein receiving a request includes receiving a manufacturer code associated with the manufacturer (Fig. 1); and verifying that a manufacturer of an object identified by the object identifier made the request includes searching the database to determine if the manufacturer code is associated with an identifier of the manufacturer ([0021]-[0022]).
25. A method according to claim 24, wherein verifying that a manufacturer of an object identified by the object identifier made the request further includes, if the manufacturer code is not associated with the identifier of the manufacturer, sending a message to the manufacturer [0022].

26. A method according to claim 14, wherein receiving a request includes receiving information [0018]; and the method further includes associating the information with the object identifier [0017].
27. A method according to claim 26, wherein receiving information includes receiving a question [0021]- [0022]); and associating the information includes associating the question with the object identifier [0021].
28. A computer-implemented method for using a code, comprising: receiving an inquiry from a requester, the inquiry including the code [0021]; searching a database to determine if the code is associated with an object identifier in the database [0021]; and if the code is associated with an object identifier: accessing information associated with the object identifier[0021]; and returning the information to the requester ([0021]-[0022]).
29. A method according to claim 28, further comprising receiving update information from the requester [0022].
30. A method according to claim 29, further comprising associating the update information with the object identifier in the database [0022].
31. A method according to claim 29, further comprising sending the update information to a manufacturer identified by a manufacturer identifier associated with the object

identifier [0022].

32. A method according to claim 28, further comprising, if the code is not associated with an object identifier, returning to the requester a notice that the code is not valid [0021]-[0022]).

33. A method according to claim 32, further comprising: requesting additional information from the requester [0022]; and receiving the additional information from the requester [0022].

34. A method according to claim 33, further comprising sending the additional information to a manufacturer identified by a manufacturer identifier associated with the object identifier [0013].

35. A method according to claim 28, further comprising associating the request with the object identifier (Abstract).

36. A computer-implemented method for using a code, comprising: identifying an object ([0017]–[0019]); requesting a code for the object from a computer ([0017]–[0019]); the request including an object identifier for the object ([0017]–[0019]); receiving the code for the object ([0017]–[0019]); and placing the code on the object [0019].

37. A method according to claim 36, wherein placing the code on the object includes printing the code on the object [0019].

40. A method according to claim 36, wherein placing the code on the object includes printing the code on a material separate from but included with the object [0019].

41. A method according to claim 36, wherein requesting a code includes providing information about the object to the computer ([0019]-[0022]).

42. A method according to claim 41, wherein providing information includes providing an identifier for a manufacturer of the object [0020].

43. A method according to claim 41, wherein providing information includes providing a second code associated with a second object [0020].

45. A method according to claim 36, wherein receiving the code includes receiving an alphanumeric code; and the method further comprises converting the alphanumeric code to a machine-readable code ([006]).

46. A computer-implemented method for using a code, comprising: determining a code from an object (Abstract); providing the code to a computer (Fig. 1); and receiving information from the computer concerning an object identified by an object identifier

associated with the code [0016]-[0021].

47. A method according to claim 46, wherein receiving information includes receiving a question from the computer [0019]; and the method further comprises: preparing a response to the question and providing the response to the computer ([0019]-0021]).

49. A method according to claim 46, further comprising providing additional information to the computer [0 022].

50. A method according to claim 46, wherein providing the code includes scanning the code using a machine [0024].

51. A method according to claim 46, wherein determining a code includes reading the code from the object [0021].

52. A method according to claim 46, wherein determining a code includes determining the code from a material separate from but included with the object [0019].

53. A method according to claim 46, wherein receiving information from the computer includes receiving a notice from the computer that the code is not valid [0021]:

54. A method according to claim 53, further comprising: receiving a request for

information about the code from the computer ([0018], 0021]); and providing the information about the code to the computer [0021].

55. A computer-implemented method for using a code, comprising: identifying an object by a manufacturer [0020]; requesting a code for the object from a computer by the manufacturer, the request including an object identifier for the object and an information about the object [0013]; receiving the code for the object by the manufacturer [0020]; and placing the code on the object by the manufacturer [0019]; delivering the object by the manufacturer to an inquirer [0020]; determining the code from the object by the inquirer [0021]; providing the code to the computer by the inquirer [0021]; and receiving the information about the object from the computer by the inquirer [0022].

56. Computer-readable medium containing a program to use a code, comprising: software to receive a request for a code, the request including an object identifier [Abstract]; software to generate the code [0016]; software to add the object identifier to a database [0016]; software to associate the code with the object identifier in the database [0016]; and software to respond to the request with the code [0016].

57. Computer-readable medium containing a program to use a code, comprising: software to receive an inquiry from a requester [0013], the inquiry including the code [0013]; software to search a database to determine if the code is associated with an object identifier in the database [0013]; and if the code is associated with an object

identifier [0013]; software to access information associated with the object identifier [0013]; and software to return the information to the requester [0013].

58. Computer-readable medium containing a program to use a code, comprising:
software to identify an object [0016]; software to request a code for the object from a computer, the request including an object identifier for the object [0019]; software to receive the code for the object [0019]; and software to place the code on the object [0019].

59. Computer-readable medium containing a program to use a code, comprising:
software to determine a code from an object [0021]; software to provide the code to a computer [0021]; and software to receive information from the computer concerning an object identified by an object identifier associated with the code [0022].

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. Claims 44, 48 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over in Ambrogio et al. (US 2003/0135432) view of Kindberg (US 2003/02172667).

Regarding claims 44 and 48, Ambrogio discloses the limitation of claims 36, 41 and 46 but fails to disclose the limitation of claims 44 and 48. However, Kindberg discloses receiving information includes receiving a hyperlink that can be used to access additional information about the object; and the method further comprises using the hyperlink to access the additional information (Abstract, Fig. 1, Fig. 2A).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention was made to modify the teachings of Ambrogio with the teachings of Kindberg in order to provide a means and methodology for authentication for hyperlinks from physical object, or entities, to Internet resources.

5. Claims 38-39 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over in Ambrogio et al. (US 2003/0135432) view of Rennard (US 2002/0178959).

Regarding claims 38-39, Ambrogio discloses the limitation of claim 36 but fails to disclose the limitation of claims 38-39. However, Rennard discloses placing the code on the object includes etching the code on the object and etching the code includes etching the code on the object using a laser [0018].

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention was made to modify the teachings of Ambrogio with the teachings of Rennard since such system would thus allow casings found at crime scenes to be traced to the person who purchased them greatly enhancing the ability of law enforcement agencies to quickly and confidently solve crimes.

Response to Arguments

7. Applicant's arguments filed 5/10/07 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicant argues that Ambrogio fails to disclose visible information. However, the claims do not specifically disclose whether the code has to be visible or invisible.

In addition, applicant argues that Ambrogio provisional Patent Application does not disclose generate based 35 codes. However, examiner disagrees since in Ambrogio provisional Patent Application page 3, shows that the code is made from alphanumerical, which is based 35 code of alphanumerical.

Conclusion

8. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed Kidest Bahta whose telephone number is 571-272-3737. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Paul Rodriguez can be reached on 571-272-3753. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PMR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAG system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

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